30th September 1955]

Different types of control measures are being taken in the endemic areas to combat the disease, according to the local conditions. Periodical surveys into Guinea-worm incidence are conducted by the Public Health staff. Step wells are converted into draw wells with pulleys and rope to draw water. Superchlorination of drinking water supplies is done with good quality bleaching powder (1 ounce to every 500 gallons) to kill the cyclops which are the intermediate hosts. Other methods of control adopted are the introduction of cyclpocidal fishes in the drinking water supplies and provision of protected water-supply in the infected areas.

(*c*) The Collectors of the concerned districts have been requested from this year onwards to give priority in providing protected water-supply to Guinea-worm infected villages, when they draw up the programme for rural water-supply works.

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2592 asked by Sri M. Dharmalingam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th September 1955, page 583 supra.]

Village officers—Central tappal system working of—Payment of travelling allowance.

In certain areas the tappals of both village officers and Firka Revenue Inspectors are daily carried to Taluk headquarters by the last grade village officers under what is usually called the Central Tappal System. The working of this system is briefly detailed below :—

The villages in a firka are divided into convenient groups called centres. The duty of each centre is that the last grade village officers of the villages comprising that centre should (by turns) carry from the turn village the tappals intended for the Taluk office to the centre village. The village munsif of the centre village, after collecting all the tapals similarly brought from all the villages attached to his centre, sends them to the Taluk office. All the outgoing tappals from the Taluk office intended for the village attached to the centre are similarly sent through this messenger, who delivers the tappals to the village headman of the centre village, who in turn sends the tappals intended for other villages through the last grade village officers of those villages coming to him for that purpose. In this arrangement, each village gets its turn only once a week or two weeks.

This system is in force in the districts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Chingleput and South Kanara. In the remaining districts, tappals are sent by post or through Revenue Inspectors' peons. In times of emergency, when the Revenue Inspectors' peons are not available, the services of the last grade

village officers are utilized. Travelling allowance is paid for this item of work in the districts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Salem at the following rates :—

Distance from headquarters.		Ryotwari villages. RS. Per annum.	Proprietary villages. RS. Per annum.
5 to 10 miles	..	12	8
10 to 15 miles	..	15	10
15 to 20 miles	..	18	12
Beyond 20 miles	..	20	13½

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2598 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th September 1955, on page 590 supra.]

Yes. The Collector has reported on the arrangements made for the distribution of water from the Naicken Canal of the Malampuzha Project. He has reported that during the second crop season of the year 1952–53 (Fasli 1362), the cultivators of Kadukkamkunnam, Akathethara and a portion of Kavalpad amsams of Palghat taluk were permitted as a temporary measure and at their request, to take water from the Malampuzha dam through the Naicken Canal for irrigation purposes subject to the payment of the prescribed rates of water-cess. The work of distribution of water to the ryots was entrusted to the village officers under the close supervision of the Tahsildar, Palghat. As the ryots were in need of water for their second crop during fasli 1363 (1953–54), the Malampuzha water was supplied for irrigation during that fasli also under the supervision of the local revenue officials. The supply channel in question required extensive repairs that year. Although the ryots were in urgent need of water for their second crop, there was no unanimity among them to undertake the repairs to the channel or about the selection of an agency for the distribution work. The Tahsildar, Palghat, therefore, summoned a meeting of the ryots of Kadukkamkunnam, Akathethara and Kavalpad amsams, formed a committee of six ryots, selecting two persons from each amsam, to attend to the distribution work and repairs to the channel. The adhigaris of these amsams were ex-officio members of the committee to supervise only the work of distribution of water. The repairs to the channel were carried out by the committee as agreed to by the ryots, collecting Rs. 3 per acre from each. The Tahsildar was supervising the working of the Committee personally and he was closely watching the distribution of water. There was no draught or loss of crop in the above villages on account of any mal-distribution of water during fasli 1363.